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**THE RECONSTRUCTION VOCABULARY REVIEW**

*Fill in the review guide below by writing out a thorough definition or identification for each term – in the context of our studies. For example, you’ll need to identify Abraham Lincoln’s role during Reconstruction – not just identify him as the President of the Union during the Civil War. Use your text, class notes, notebooks, or other resources to complete this review guide prior to the Unit Test.*

1. ***Abraham Lincoln*** (p. 546) - \_\_\_President during the Civil War, Reconstruction Policy 10% plan, “malice toward none, with charity for all, let us bind up the nation’s wounds”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. ***Radical Republicans*** (p. 547, not in bold print) - \_\_\_Wanted harsher measures enacted towards the south. Southern confederates could not hold a political office, 50% of the population had to sign a loyalty oath before a state could return to the Union.

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3. ***Freedmen*** (p. 548) - \_\_\_\_Enslaved people who had been freed by the war\_\_

4. ***Frederick Douglass*** (p. 495) - \_\_fought for adopton of constitutional amendments for voting rights, spoke for human rights and civil liberties\_\_

5. ***13th Amendment*** (p. 552) - \_\_\_\_\_\_Abolish slavery throughout the nation.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. ***14th Amendment*** (p. 553) - \_\_\_\_Granted citizen ship to all people born or naturalized in the United States.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. ***15th Amendment*** (p. 556) - \_\_\_Gave the right to vote to all African American males.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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8. ***Ulysses S. Grant*** (p. 556, under “The Election of 1868.”) - \_\_\_\_a war hero, Union Army, who won the presidential election as a republican in 1854.\_\_

9. ***The Compromise of 1877*** (p. 558 - 559, under “The Election of 1876”) – FILL IN THE BLANKS and STUDY- The end of ***Reconstruction*** was a direct result of the ***Presidential* e**lection of 1876. Because of disputes over election returns, the choice of the President was decided by \_\_\_House of ***Representatives.*** There, a deal between the ***republicans and democrats*** settled the election, and sealed the fate of Reconstruction.

The candidates in 1876 were ***Rutherford***  B. Hayes of Ohio for the Republicans and Samuel J. ***Tilden*** of New York for the Democrats. The Republicans said they would continue ***Reconstruction***(during the campaign), and the Democrats pledged to ***end*** it.

\_\_***Tilden*** won the popular vote by 250,000 votes. However, 20 electoral votes were in dispute. Without them, ***Tilden***  fell one vote short of the 185 needed to win in the ***electoral college.***

To resolve the issue, Congress appointed a special commission of 15 members. Most of them were ***Republicans***. The commission gave all 20 electoral votes to ***Hays.***  Rather than fight the decision in Congress, the Democrats agreed to accept it. Hays had privately told them that he would officially end ***Reconstruction*** . Once in office, Hayes removed all federal ***troops***  from the South.

[**NOTE**: *BECAUSE OF THE COMPROMISE OF 1877, RECONSTRUCTION CAME TO AN END!*]

10. List at least three ways Southern states denied African-Americans suffrage (p. 560) –

\_***Jim Crow laws, Black Codes, & Segregation. ALSO: Poll Tax, Lit. Test, Grandfather Clause.*** \_

11. ***segregation*** (p. 560) - \_\_\_\_\_***enforced the separation of the races.*** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. ***Plessy V. Ferguson*** (p. 561) - ***U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld the law O” separate but equal” facilities, so long as they were “equal facilities for African Americans.***